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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

大拜禮 號二十月二十年十英曆

\$10 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds \$14,000,000
SILVER \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. Shilling, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. F. Frieland, Esq.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
C. R. Lammiman, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,250,000
ABOUT MKS \$7,250,000
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,250,000
ABOUT MKS \$7,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,535,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent.
" " " " 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent.
" " " " 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£5,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,750,000 (about £475,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherdhon, Tegal, Pacalangan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection, bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balance.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.
" " " " 6 months 3 1/2 per Annum.
" " " " 3 months 2 1/2 per Annum.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, OHIO, KOBÉ, TIENSIN, YOKOHAMA, NEWYANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIOYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANG-CHUN, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months 5 1/2 per Cent.
" " " " 6 months 4 1/2 per Cent.
" " " " 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent.

TAKEMO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the Savings Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of 50c or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1909.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank für Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Köln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROYSE & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS WEEK! CHRISTMAS WEEK!!

Remember there is such a place in TOWN, by name THE SAVOY, where you can obtain your Christmas Outfit at Cost Price.

Do not ponder over the offer.

Call and see with your own eyes and you will be satisfied.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1908.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar, at people's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—J. J. LOVES,
On Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1908.

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSHALLS	PALERMO	About 16th Dec.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	About 20th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 25th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	Nov. 24th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 91.

JUST RECEIVED

AXMINSTER PARQUET CARPETS.

Woven in one piece without seam
Exclusive Designs.

SUITABLE FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS.

AXMINSTER, WILTON & BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Select Patterns. Made any size.

KENSINGTON ART CARPETS.

In various sizes. Artistic Designs.

WINTER CURTAINS.

New Designs & Art Shades.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Champagnes, Sherries, Marsals, Madeiras, Brandy, Gins, Ports, Claret, Whiskies, Vermouths, Burgundies, Bitters, Liqueurs, Ales, Beers and Stouts.



Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908.

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Yokohama, 16th July, 1907.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,365 Tons, "KINGSHAN" 1,005 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,005 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.
Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG"

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 1,265 Tons, and "NANNING" 560 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 18th December.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

FOR LUXURY AND COMFORT, FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT CUISINE,

STAY AT—THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

LEUNG KAU

N. BLUMENTHAL

Telephone, 1901. Telegrams "Astos."

Mails.

NORDDÜTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"CORDELL" Capt. R. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	About THURSDAY, 17th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isack	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDÜTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"TONKIN"	Charbonnel	21st Dec. 8 P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"DUMER" Boyer		2nd Dec. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"SYDNEY" Henric		4th Jan. 10 P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"ERNEST SIMONS" Girard		5th Jan. 10, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUOHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns, for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand; (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 13rd, 1905.

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Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDERON MACOBE & Co., Hongkong.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

[4]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLEWORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908.

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FLOUR RATE IN HONGKONG.

COMPLAINTS OF PEGET SOUND MILLERS.

The Seattle Post of Nov. 11 says:—There was an unexpected turn in Oriental rates yesterday, when W. D. Benson, agent for the Trans-Pacific Tariff Bureau, announced that the rate on flour to Hongkong had been reduced from \$3.50 to \$3 per ton of 2,000 pounds. This change took effect at once, although there was no sailing for the Far East yesterday, except the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Tosa Maru, whose cargo was not affected.

It is understood that this sudden action was taken at the request of Peget sound millers who have been complaining of poor business in the Orient. The suspicion of the millers have been aroused by the heavy shipments of flour from Portland while the movement of this commodity from Peget sound has been extremely light for months.

That the millers suspect that their competitors on the Columbia river are getting some unfair advantage is an open secret. What this is no one will state positively, but it has been intimated that rates on flour are being secretly cut from Portland. No direct charges of this nature have been laid before the Trans-Pacific Tariff Bureau, but by insinuating the assertion has been made.

While it is known that the reduction was made to afford Peget sound millers an even break, another expected result is to head off the competition of tramp tonnage which is likely to enter the field at this season. One tramp steamer is now on the Sound loading for Japan and the members of the tariff bureau are anxious to get all the business possible. Cargo has been light for months, and as the Oriental lines have been deprived of overland freight they are closely guarding what local merchandise is offered for transportation.

Under special tariff No. 2, effective October 1, the rates on flour and wheat in sacks to Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki is \$3; to Shanghai and Manila, \$4; to Hongkong, \$3.50, and to Amoy, \$4.50. The only change is the reduction of 50 cents in the rate to Hongkong. This schedule applies from Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Astoria and Portland. The lines which are party to the tariff agreement are the Canadian Pacific, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, China Mutual, Ocean Steamship and Great Northern Steamship companies and West Steamship lines.

FACTS FROM A SCIENTIST'S NOTE BOOK.

Brandy is about 50 per cent alcohol.

New South Wales has no workhouses.

The Simplot tunnel still holds the record for length.

The first gummed postage stamp was issued about 1840.

The tropical seas contain the greatest percentage of salt.

Colombo has four tides daily, and Malta has none at all.

The Salvation Army is operating in fifty-four countries and colonies.

The earth's atmosphere varies from 120 to 200 miles in depth.

The blind population of the world numbers sixty-four out of every million.

Smoking tobacco is now dispensed from penny-in-the-slot machines in London.

Some of the ice fields of Greenland are said to be a mile and a half in thickness.

Siberia, long regarded as a barren country, is now producing a great deal of foodstuffs.

Three hundred Berlin streets are planted with 44,000 trees, which are said to represent a value of \$190,000. Nearly a thou and gardeners and assistants are employed to take care of them.

Every year there are 500 deaths from hunger and destitution in Great Britain.

The amount of wheat ruined by the rust is estimated at \$5,000,000 per year.

The product of the British shipyards amounts to 20 or 25 per cent. of the whole.

Coffee was first produced in Arabia early in the fifteenth century. It was not imported into England until about 1650.

Married men of Belgium have two votes and the single ones but one. Priests and some other privileged persons have three.

A new piece of highway appliance is in use in Washington, D. C., for the clearing of snow from the gutters. The apparatus is a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by two horses, and having a steel blade about eighteen inches in width projecting beyond the wheel into the gutter at an angle with the curb, which blade is controlled by a lever operated by the driver from his seat. It was found that a plough can clear the snow from approximately three miles of gutters per hour. A labourer using a shovel will not clear much more than half as many miles of gutters in eight hours as a gutter plough will in one hour.

With the idea of increasing the practical value of the instruction in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, a two-year course has been arranged to include the maximum amount of scientific and practical work. The present four-year course in agriculture has been revised with a view to introducing into the first two years a number of subjects bearing directly upon farming, instead of confining the first years of the course to purely scientific work. Graduation from high school or equivalent preparation will be required for entrance to the new two-year course. It will be the present four-year course. The first six months of practical farm experience will be required for the completion of either of these courses.

A CHILD'S APPEAL.

STORY OF PITIFUL HANDS TOLD BY A LITTLE GIRL.

In the Editor's letter-box yesterday morning (Nov. 12) was the following pathetic little missive—eloquent in its very simplicity—from an Edmonton child of ten:

Dear Mr. Editor,—If you please, will you put my letter in your paper then perhaps some kind Lady or Gentleman will help my dada be as been out of work nearly a year and he is not well I have two sisters and two little brothers they were all put out in the street a fortnight ago they have no food, no fire, and no boots and no where to go. Has they were taken in for a day or two but cannot stay there. Dada as been before the Board of Guardians a fortnight ago they promised him a day or two's work he has been before them again to day they say that he must wait till next week they did not give him any food I am staying with my Grandmother she does all the can for Dada but Grandfather is very old my little brothers and sisters wake up in the night and cry for bread and mother has not any to give them I am ten years old and my name is—

LILLIE HARDING.

My Dada does not know I am writing this. A representative of the Morning Leader who called yesterday at the address given, was able to satisfy himself that this pitiful story of unemployment was unhappily true in every detail.

FATHER IN ILL-HEALTH.

For over 12 months the father has been suffering from abscesses in the head, accelerated by consumption. He is a house-painter, a Berkshire man, 35 years of age, and highly respectable. Despite his ill-health he has been able to do one or two small jobs during the past 12 months, but he cannot now obtain employment of any kind.

There are five children: Lillie, aged ten; Nellie, thirteen; Effie, seven; Willie, five; and Archie, two. The two youngest are terribly ill-nourished. The children have, for a long time past, been living with the grand-parents, and the old people, despite their brave efforts to battle with adversity, can hold on no longer.

We have tried to keep ourselves respectable, and to get a bite of food for the children and their parents, but we have travelled as far as we can go across the hard road, and can go no farther," said the grandmother.

The old woman has decided herself even the necessities of life in order to keep her son and grandchildren going. There is not a sheet on the bed, and everything available has been pawned.

It was not until half an hour before the Morning Leader representative called that the father had an inkling of what his child—a bright little lassie—had done.

GUARDIANS' SYMPATHY.

This very morning, said the man, "I went up to the board of guardians, but they would not give me anything. They said (this he emphasised with strong resentment) that I had never done a stroke of work in my life."

The man has lived for 25 years in Edmonton, and there are many neighbours who would willingly refute the statement if necessary.

The man has been tossed from one house to another, owing to his inability to pay the rent. He and his family were, in fact, to be turned out of their two miserable rooms last evening. There is no alternative but the street.

The man completely broke down while telling his story, and asked if any reader of the Morning Leader could assist him in finding light employment of any kind.

He belongs neither to trade union nor friendly society.

Intimations.

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c. post free. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [826]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storage will be Open at 2 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

Wharfedale, 2nd floor, 1st.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TATTLERS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO. FICTIOI MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERING NOW DESPAIR.

NEEDING a doctor's bill or falling into the hands of a quack, may safely avoid and cure all your ailments without the bother of a doctor. By the introduction of NEW FREEDOM REMEDY.

THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in the treatment of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A powerful remedy for all diseases, improving the circulation of the blood, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is the foundation of all cures, and other remedies depend on it.

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Sole by all Chemists.

[15-2]

Intimations.



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A Fine Selection of the CHOICE
FRENCH PERFUMES in Elegant
Fancy Boxes, Caskets and Cut Glass
Bottles; also ELEGANT SOAPS,
TOILET WATERS, HAIR
WASHES, from the following Cele-
brated Houses:—Atkinson, Piver,
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gant, &c.

Specially selected for
our Christmas Sale by
our London House.

The following are highly recom-
mended, and are very suitable for
presents:—

Ideal Perfume, Fleurs D'Amour,
Bouquet des Amours, Indian Hay,
4711 Eau de Cologne, Farina's
Original Genuine Eau de Cologne,
Peau d'Espagne, Trefl Incarnate,
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YE OLDE ENGLISH
LAVENDER WATER
(In Elegant Bottles).

Safranor, Vera Violetta, Odeur de
Jeannette, Mes Delices, Violet Mer-
veille, Floramyl.

Hongkong 11th December, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

MALARIA AMONG KOWLOON
RAILWAY WORKMEN.

"It will take years for the new ideas on malaria to take a place in the consideration of the engineer when designing or carrying out new works," writes Dr. Malcolm Watson, of the Federated Malay States, in the latest number of the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. Corroboration of what might, from a layman's point of view, seem to be a somewhat rash assertion is found to a certain extent in the great number of Europeans engaged in tunnelling on the Kowloon-Canton railway who are chronic sufferers from malarial fever. Like everything else connected with the phantom railway on the peninsula it is practically impossible to obtain data which would show what proportion of the European workmen have become subject to malarial fever since they began operations at the tunnel, but we should not be at all surprised to learn that there is not a single member of the original staff of employees now at work on the railway. Some have died, while many have been sent home invalided, the malarial germ having become so firmly established in their system that it was impossible to retain their services longer, while others with no claim on the benevolence of the contractors, have charitably been told to go. It is highly probable, of course, that the violent attacks of malaria experienced by the Europeans have been super-induced by reckless habits of living and in many instances by over-indulgence in strong drink. The life of the workers at the tunnel is one long monotonous round of daily toil, relieved only by flying visits to the city where the pent-up feelings of weeks find expression in a carnival of dissipation. The worker returns to his task perhaps less fit than ever to withstand the insidious disease and the strongest constitutions in time are undermined. But even if the men were plaster saints in glass cases they could not claim immunity from the deadly fever which lurks along the low-lying ground in the New Territories. Europeans who are not given to excess in any marked degree fall as readily into the toils as those who believe in "seeing life" at stated periods. And it is not only the Europeans who are affected, but also the Indians and Chinese, about whom less is heard. The tunnel and its caverns, in fact, from all we can gather, are a veritable hotbed of the scourge, and the white and coloured races are equally susceptible to the effects of the disease, which

will hang about them until they are removed to another climate. There is supposed to be a cottage hospital at Shatin or somewhere in that vicinity for the use of the railway employees, but if all accounts are to be trusted nobody goes near it, least of all the afflicted workmen. At all events, when the Europeans are so seriously ill with malaria that they are scarcely fit to stand—and a temperature of 104° is not at all uncommon among men who are trying to fight the disease in the tunnel—they are packed off bag and baggage to the Government Civil Hospital, which appears to be the only place where they can be certain of being relieved and temporarily patched up. We say temporarily, because when the fever has found its way into the bones it is almost impossible to effect its expulsion so long as the patient remains in Hongkong. Now what we should like to know is whether this state of affairs could not be remedied? It must be heart-rending to those on the spot to watch their companions striving vainly day after day to combat the disease and only giving in when tired nature refuses any longer to offer opposition. As we have said, several good English lives have been lost already owing to malarial fever—whose characteristics may have taken an exaggerated form through the weakened state of the frame, the result of dissipation perhaps—and there is little doubt that the humbler class of workmen, the Indians and Chinese, have also been great sufferers. In these circumstances it is surely high time that some steps should be taken by the Government to preserve the health of the workmen against the microbe which seems to work its will on those engaged in the construction of the railway. Dr. Malcolm Watson asserts that it is the engineers who are primarily responsible for the existence of malaria where malaria was previously a negligible quantity. He contends that engineers ought to realise that the construction of roads and public works, by producing breeding-places for mosquitoes, are important agents in spreading malaria and filaria. In the course of his article, Dr. Watson remarks:—"In connection with this subject, but the remark is equally applicable to all engineering works (railways included), much of the sickness attributed in a vague way to the opening up of a new country and the disturbance of soil is due to the mosquito-breeding places created by these works. While the works are in progress, it would in many instances be easy to avoid the creation of these, but once the labour is gone it is a more troublesome and expensive affair. Not an inconsiderable amount of the money spent at Klang and Port Swettenham on anti-malarial works would have been saved had some attention been given to these small but important points. It will take some time before the new ideas are reflected in engineering practice. To hasten this time, and to diminish the amount that will ultimately have to be undone, it will be necessary to impress on the engineering mind that work which without excuse leaves a trail of malaria behind it is bad engineering. I would suggest that Government inform the engineering department that the responsible engineer may, during the progress, and shall, on the completion of all works, be required to certify that as far as practicable no unnecessary pools have been created, and drainage has not been interfered with." Further, a clause requiring attention to similar details should be inserted in all contracts. Simple as this expedient appears, I believe it would be of very great educative value by constantly keeping the matter before the engineer." Dr. Watson goes on to say that the stamping out of malaria, or at least reducing it to a minimum is a much more hopeful affair than has hitherto been anticipated. The extreme complexity of the life-history of the parasite allows one to break the cycle at many points. The experience of Klang and Port Swettenham, taken with the knowledge that malaria has died out in the Fen country of England; while anopheles still flourish in considerable numbers, all points in the same direction. He therefore urges upon the Government that to abolish malaria it is not necessary to abolish mosquitoes completely, and that measures intelligently directed at the disease may at once cost little and be strikingly effective. In a lucid summing-up, which cannot be pleasing to engineers however true it may be, Dr. Watson submits that: "Engineers do not yet realize the enormous influence for good or evil which they possess: that the manner in which they carry out the details of their work, while it may be of little consequence from an engineering point of view, may be of vital importance to the public health in a tropical country. Of course, it is bad engineering to do work which requires costly alteration at a later date, when at the original cost the work could have been done once and for all time. It will take years for the new ideas on malaria to take a place in the consideration of the engineer when designing or carrying out new works. In pioneer work in the tropics, where the health officer and the engineer are so much thrown together, it is desirable to remove all sources of friction, and it cannot be denied that when a health officer continually has 'the honour' of inviting the engineer's attention to a swamp which he has unwittingly

made, and which will necessitate his asking for money to undo the work which he has just completed, the officers concerned will be hardly human if friction does not result." We do not, of course, suggest that the engineers engaged in constructing the Kowloon-Canton railway have left undone anything that would conduce to the health of the employees, because as laymen the subject is outside our province, but it certainly does seem to us that there is something wrong somewhere when so many workmen, European and native alike, fall victims to the disease without apparently any additional remedial measures being adopted. The matter is one that requires the serious attention of the Government.

CHINESE MISSIONARIES TO
CONVERT ENGLAND.

Considerable interest has apparently been aroused in England in connection with a protest made by a number of ladies against the practice of hunting hares in March, which appears to be one of the "sports" followed by the promising youths attending Eton. The subject is not one likely to become a burning question in the Far East and if it were not for the fact that a Chinese reformer, who is a humanitarian at heart, has seen fit to intervene in the discussion we should not be inclined to devote much attention to it. To understand the position, it will be necessary to give the gist of the protest which is signed by a score of ladies, including countesses, viscountesses, and a whole host of titled dames, including, as may well be imagined, a suffragette or two. The protest, which was addressed to the headmaster of Eton, and has been extensively quoted in the newspapers, says: "To many of those who are advocates of field sports in general, it seems that the hunting of a creature so timorous and defenceless as the hare, is at best but little calculated to foster those qualities of manliness and courage which it is so desirable to develop in the youth of our nation; but to hunt the female hare at a time when she is handicapped by the burden which nature imposes on her, would seem to be not merely contrary to the spirit of true sportsmanship, but positively demoralising and degrading to all who consciously participate in it." The appeal to the headmaster to withdraw his countenance from this cruel and demoralising practice is emphasised in the following terms: "If it were proposed by the Education Committee of one of the County Councils to afford opportunities for the boys attending its schools to hunt hares in March, can it be doubted that there would be a general outcry against such a suggestion, and is it altogether reasonable that in this particular respect the morals of Eton boys—so many of whom, by their position in life, are destined in later years to afford conspicuous examples for good or evil—should be regarded as of less account to themselves and the community than the morals of the boys of lower station, who attend the ordinary elementary schools?" Three days after that protest appeared in the press, the headmaster of Eton wrote to the *Times* to announce an Eton-Mission-to-China, and Old Etonians were invited to join in giving China "an opportunity of the best education and of learning Christianity." The *Humanitarian*, which holds the principle that "it is iniquitous to inflict avoidable suffering on any sentient being," takes up the subject and in a scathing rebuke directed against those who indulge in the inhuman "sport" of hare hunting in March, remarks: "Are the Eton authorities so devoid of the least grain of humour, that they do not see the rank absurdity of thus posing as the superiors of a highly-civilised nation, when their own school stands convicted of the most disgusting savagery at home? It would be far more pertinent that China should send a Mission to Eton; and we shall at least take care that the inhabitants of Chentu, where the Mission is to be posted, are fully informed as to the character of the sports indulged in by their instructors." It is at this stage that the Chinese humanitarian comes on the scene. The name of this reformer of English morals is Ching Ping, and he also has addressed an epistle to the headmaster of Eton on the subject of hare-hunting. But he is no mere regenerator in thought; he believes in action and he intends to bring a Chinese Mission to Eton and to preach to the young hopefuls of the noble families of England on the subject of cruelty. The letter is rather a curiosity in its way and may be published in *extenso*. It runs as follows:—

"Honoured Sir, I have read with deep interest, and no little surprise, your recent letter in *The Times* on the proposed establishment of an Eton Mission in my native town of Chentu, for the purpose of giving to China 'an opportunity of the best education and of learning Christianity.' It may interest you no less to hear that, with the aid of some fellow-clerics who, like myself, are conversant with English manners, I have determined to return the compliment by bringing a Chinese Mission to Eton, in order to give the boys some elementary lessons in the duty of humanness to palms. I would remind you of that ancient British proverb, 'Charity begins at home.' It being notorious even as far as Chentu, that one of the recognised amusements of Eton boys is the 'blooding' of hounds and the 'braking up' of hares—practices which would be regard-

ed in any Chinese school as utterly wicked and inhuman—it is evident that we Orientals may, without presumption, send a message of humanity and civilisation to your young barbarians of the West, of whom if has been said by a well-known writer that 'they begin their education in brutality, when they ought to be learning to say their prayers.' I feel confident, Sir, that you yourself, as a fellow-vegetarian, whose personal tastes, if I may say so, are much more akin to those of Chloasma than of Etonians, will welcome this Mission which I hope shortly to introduce. My opening address will be entitled 'The Sin of Cruelty, a Sermon preached to Christian Eton by a Heathen from Chentu.' I remain, etc.

CHING PING.

What with Scotch Buddhists endeavouring to gain converts in London and Chinese reformers preaching the gospel of humanity it would appear that the "yellow peril" has arrived, but not in the guise expected. Still, it is a noteworthy feature of modern life and the result of this propaganda work may be more far-reaching than people imagine. Has it not been the usual course of events for the missionary to lead the way, preparing the path for the trader, who ultimately calls to his assistance the military forces of his country? To put it another way; the Bible goes first, then follows the rum, and finally the flag is hoisted. If the Orientals are adopting similar tactics they are only following the lead given by the Christian nations of the Occident. Cortes conquered Mexico in the name of His Most Christian Majesty the King of Spain, and Pizarro never started on a trail in Peru without the presence of a goodly assortment of priests. When Britain at heaven's command arose from out the azure main she did not despise the services of the clergy, and there is many a nook and corner in the British Empire which would never have been coloured red on the map if it had not been for the self-sacrificing labours of the pioneer missionaries—who did not live on the fat of the land in those days—and the turbulent traders who were always in need of protection. It seems impossible, then, to gainsay the fact that the Oriental invasion of Great Britain has begun along the lines which have proved most successful when applied by Westerners. A Chinaman at the head of a Mission formed to propagate the blessings of humanity and civilisation among the young barbarians at home has a ludicrous aspect but there may be more in it than meets the eye.

"STITCH, STITCH, STITCH."

Medical science is a wonderful thing in these days. By its means an individual may have all the organs of his body removed, apparently, and yet be a better man physically than his neighbour. There is no limit to the surgeon's experiments, and what a knife and a piece of horse hair cannot achieve is beyond human understanding. America is the land of simple remedies and daring experiments and it is from America that the latest marvel in surgical skill comes. Everybody knows what is meant by "Aldermanic proportions"; it is exactly the same idea, which is conveyed by the term "bottleneck corporation" and in ladies is toned down to the mild tendency to embonpoint. Now, there are some cross-grained aldermen who take serious objection to the bulging effect which numerous plates of turtle soup and copious draughts of old port are apt to produce on the nether regions of the human anatomy. It is not now deemed necessary to possess Falstaffian girth in order to maintain worthily the traditions of the Guildhall, and there are even lean, scraggy, hungry-looking specimens of humanity—mentioned by Shakespeare—permeated by treasuries and suspect of evil designs who have warmed their way into high civic places. But these are exceptions, because long before a man has approved himself of his fellows he has attained a rotundity of figure and assumed a benignity of countenance which are the fruits of high living and placid or vacant minds. Still as we have said, the ribaldry of the vulgar ruffian who compares the ample calves of Jeanne the butler with the pagoda-circles of his master's triple chins, and the honorificability of the state coachman with longitudinality of the civic paunch, has affected many of His Majesty's loyal subjects even to tears. With the assistance of our American cousins the wish of those who would look upon their feet once again before they die may be gratified; all that is necessary is to have a couple of tucks taken in their stomachs—to use a low but handy expression. The "inventor" of this method of curtailing the natural exuberance of a healthy and well-cared-for stomach is Dr. Henry D. Heyes, whose address is 1734 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, where all the dentists and doctors of divinity come from. The patient who has unwillingly become a second edition of Jolly King Hal is treated, not for enlarged liver or generous spleen, but for an ailment known as gastroptosis, otherwise called dropped stomach. The technical term would suffice for most people. What are aldermen famous for besides their corporeal portliness? Is it not "gas" of the most effervescent sort and "gas" is the first syllable in the medical word which is coined to suit the complaint. It may be said that politicians such as

scramble for high places in the United States are also found to be men of great weight, but is not "gas" another name for that delightful American product known as "hot air"? According to an American writer, there are two ways of winning renown as a man of massive build: one is to bolt your food as if Gabriel's horn was about to be sounded and the other is to gorge yourself at any old banquet that comes along. "In America" we are told, "when the stomach is filled to more than overflowing, when the walls of the 'bread basket' are stretched almost to the bursting point, then the very proper thing is to do something that nearly jars the back teeth into the resophagus, and aggravates the stretching of the stomach," which is a rather neat way of expressing that vulgar operation known to sufferers of *mal de mer*. "The result of these various indiscretions of the American people is permanently to distend the stomach, stretch it so that it gets out of place, and by reason of being stretched, cannot properly contract and assist in digesting the food," which is extremely learned. To order that the common or garden reader may understand the position thoroughly the following illustration may be useful: "On just the same principle as a piece of rubber, stretched once, will spring back into place, but stretched repeatedly and kept distended, will lose its elasticity—just so does the stomach refuse in time to jump back into place." That is the whole matter in a nutshell. The cause of all indigestion is believed by many physicians to be due to the shifting of the stomach from its normal position, so that the food is neither properly digested nor readily assimilated. By taking a number of stitches and shortening the ligaments to which the organ is attached, it is brought back to its proper position. This is the principle successfully evolved by Mr. Heyes. The operation, it is reported, has been performed no less than ten times with the most gratifying success, both to the operator and the party operated on. In fact, it is so pleasant, and the sensation is so delicious and invigorating that it is likely to become the fad of the season, and you will be voted "bad form" unless you can point with pride to the eight or ten stitches that have been taken in your stomach. It is improbable, however, that Hongkong surgeons will benefit to any great extent by the incoming fashion. People here are so busy thinking of the "berewitthal" to fill up empty gaps in their stomach and in the abnormally absorbent stomachs of the rising generation that they have no necessity as a rule to indulge in stitches. Indeed they prefer a good "tuck" in their stomach to half a dozen tucks outside.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 14th November was delivered in London on the 11th inst.

THE superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., advises that the Yokohama and Kobe lines are interrupted. Tokio line is working slowly.

THE German Government has decided to disband the so-called "Eastern Asiatic detachment," which hitherto garrisoned Kiaochow, replacing it by a marine detachment formed from the 3rd Battalion of Marine.

ON Wednesday, the 11th ult., an auction was held at Sandakan of the late Panglima Haji Abdul Kadir. Amongst other articles for sale were seven very fine brass cannons which were purchased by the China Borneo Co.

THE China Borneo Co. have just finished and launched a new lighter for the New London Borneo Tobacco Co., Ltd. Her dimensions are: length 15 feet, beam 15 feet and depth 7 feet 6 inches. This new lighter has been called the *Ranau*.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. A. Woodcock to act as deputy registrar and accountant, Supreme Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Lee-Jones or until further notice, with effect from the 12th instant.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Honourable Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council for a further period of six years, with effect from the 21st October, 1908. It has been decided by the members of the Grand Council to establish a special department which will be charged with the control of the mercantile marine of the country. It is probable that the new department will be put under the superintendence of the Ministry of War.

THE Rules made by the Governor-in-Council on the 8th September, 1905, and as subsequently amended, as to the conduct of examinations for certificates of competency in the Mercantile Marine have been further amended. The new rules are published in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

ON the evening of the 27th ultimo, over 200 houses were destroyed by fire at the town of Isobama, Ibaragi prefecture. The damage is estimated at about ¥30,000. The streets devastated were chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes, and the condition of the people burnt out is said to be miserable in the extreme.

ILLUSTRATED wall calendars for the coming year continue to arrive. The latest to hand have been from The Victoria Dispensary, Albion Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (London), Messrs. Carlisle & Co. (Hongkong Agents), and the Lancashire Insurance Co. (represented by Messrs. Arncliffe, Kyburz & Co., in Hongkong).

International Opium
Conference.

HONGKONG'S REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. CECIL CLEMENTI NOMINATED.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Cecil Clementi as representative of Hongkong, to assist the British Imperial Delegates at the forthcoming International Conference on Opium at Shanghai.

Mr. Clementi, who is the author of the now famous memorandum on the consumption of opium in China and Hongkong, has devoted himself to a thorough and conscientious study of the opium question, both scientifically and commercially. His exhaustive researches into this abiding question, with special reference to Hongkong and its revenue, should stand him in good stead as the Colony's representative at the Conference.

NEW ORDINANCES.

GOVERNOR'S ASSENT.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1905; an Ordinance to amend The Interpretation Ordinance 1897 and to remove any ambiguity in the construction of the same; and an Ordinance to amend The Companies Ordinance 1865.

THE DECLINE OF SILVER.

EFFECT OF DECLINE ON TRADE.

The decline in silver, which was quoted yesterday (3rd inst.) at 22d. per oz., according to London advices, is seriously affecting the trade with China, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Japanese merchants, engaged in the trade are becoming seriously alarmed. A vernacular contemporary observes that the low price of silver has caused a congestion of goods on the market in China, and Chinese merchants in Kobe are hesitating to purchase stocks, business being almost at a standstill. At the present period of the year in China, when labourers are returning from the North and the new year is rapidly approaching, sales of goods usually increase, but with silver at its present rate, the shipment of Japanese goods shows no profit, so that the trade with China is almost at a standstill.

The yarn market has further declined. The closing quotations on the Osaka Yarn Exchange on the 1st instant as compared with the closing rates on the 28th ultimo, were as follows:—

Dec. 1, Nov. 28.	
December delivery.....	¥0.45 ¥0.65
January	101.00 106.93
February	105.00

The above are the lowest figures reached for some time past.

IN the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, P.C. Edward Bond charged Wong Mui, a boatwoman, with carrying cargo in her passenger boat; other boat passengers' baggage yesterday. P.C. Bond stated that at 11.30 a.m. yesterday, he saw defendant's boat in the Central Fairway piled up with cargo, including kerosene oil, on her way ashore. She had no passengers on board at the time. Defendant's licence allowed her to carry passengers only. The defendant stated that what she carried was the passengers' luggage. The passengers themselves were in another boat. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

THE impending naval changes include two officers well known on the China Station—Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, K.C.B., late second in command of the China Squadron, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. The other is Rear-Admiral G. A. Callaghan, C.B., who, from the command of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, has been appointed the second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet. Rear-Admiral Callaghan, whilst captain of the cruiser *Endymion* in 1900, commanded the Naval Brigade in the advance to the relief of the Peking Legations, for which service, which he carried out with much ability, he was made a Companion of the Bath.

CHINESE ladies are very fond of jewels, according to a story told by Sir Alexander Hoile, the British Attaché at Peking, in his report issued recently. "I was a passenger on a train between Peking and a young Chinese couple joined the train. The gentleman paid but little attention to his companion, and I judged she was either his sister or his wife. He bought a number of native papers and at once commenced to read. Her thumb and the four fingers of each hand were simply covered with gold rings, encrusted with sapphires of every description from diamond to turquoise. She seemed oppressed by her adornment and held her hands straight down, being so encased in rings as to be unable to bend her fingers."

CAPTAIN David Beatty, M.V.O., D.S.O., who has been gazetted a naval aide-de-camp to the King in succession to Captain Edm. Bradford, promoted to Flag rank, is a healthy Irishman, who has had a most distinguished career. The son of Captain D. L. Beatty, of Boreham, county Wexford, he was born in 1871, and entered the Navy at the age of 14. For his bravery in the South Sea he was mentioned in despatches, awarded the Medjidie medal, as well as the D.S.O. decoration, and promoted to the rank of commander. His service in China in 1905 won for him several honours, and he was again mentioned in despatches. Seven years ago, Captain Beatty married Miss Ethel Field, daughter of Marshall Field, the millionaire stockbroker of Chicago.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Austria and the Near East.

LONDON, 10th December.

It is stated in Vienna that the terms of Austria's reply to the Russian note regarding the conference, transmitted on the 8th inst., promise a favourable continuance of negotiations.

Russia.

The Duma has passed a Government Bill for closing the free ports on the Amur and in Transbaikalia (? Transbaikalia).

The supporters of the measure declared that closing was necessary to end the peaceful conquest of the territories by foreigners.

The United States Budget.

The yearly report of Mr. Cortelyou anticipates a deficit of £29,000,000, to cover which extensive taxation will be necessary.

Later.

The Turkish Navy.

Great Britain has agreed to lend an Admiral to Turkey, to re-organise the Turkish Navy.

The Situation in the Near East.

The Vienna *Neue Presse* reports, and the Ottoman Ambassador to Berlin has wired to Constantinople, that Prince Bulow strongly advises Count Aehrenthal to come to terms with Turkey, because perilous developments may arise at any moment.

FISHING JUNK LOOTED.

PIRATES AT WORK IN MINE BAY.

The details of another daring piracy were reported to the Police yesterday morning. The deed was committed at Lung Shan Wan, an island in the vicinity of Mine Bay, and not very far away from Hongkong.

At about five o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., a fishing junk left Shaan-ki-wan harbour on a fishing expedition. There were on board five of a crew—four men and the skipper's wife. In the afternoon of that day, they arrived off Lung Shan Wan, where they were becalmed. Everything was quiet except for the lapping waters which swept against the sides of the junk. There was not a breath of wind to rattle the sails. The crew, under the circumstances, were lounging on the deck, some asleep, others lying quietly, half awake, in various parts of the craft, while the fishing junk drifted at the vagaries of the tide.

It was about four o'clock when a Hok-lok boat came alongside and one of the crew of six inquired whether there was any fish to sell. The reply was in the negative, and notwithstanding this, five of the men boarded the junk and, driving the crew aft, proceeded to loot the vessel. They removed a quantity of clothing and a sum of money, the total sum amounting to about \$16. They then made their departure.

The fishing boat returned to Hongkong immediately and reported the matter to the Police, who are investigating the affair.

TWO JAPANESE STEAMERS WRECKED.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

A Chefoo dispatch to the *Asahi* dated November 30th says:—"The *Nagata-maru* No. 8, of which nothing has been heard since her departure from Taiwan, has been wrecked off Shikoku-shu, about 25 miles east of Chefoo. The steamer was practically smashed to pieces by the force of the storm which was encountered. Only one Chinese out of all those on board is known to have survived, after a miraculous escape, he having been washed up on shore. The remainder of those on board appear to have been drowned; of the 70 passengers only three were Japanese.

According to the story told by this survivor, the vessel's engines were disabled during a heavy storm when approaching Chefoo at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult., and the steamer was carried on to the rocks, where she was wrecked. Neither the steamer nor the cargo was insured.

"The *Ginsei-maru*, which had left Antong, has also, it is ascertained, been wrecked off Wei-hai-wei, and all the passengers, 500 Chinese, as well as the crew, appear to have gone down with the steamer, since no tidings have been received of any survivors. This vessel was insured, but not the cargo. The *Nagata-maru* was a steamer of 350 tons and the *Ginsei-maru* 187 tons."

CLAIM AGAINST A FRENCHMAN.

CHINAMAN SUES FOR WAGES AND ALLOWANCES.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Chak Koo, of No. 4, Bowrington Canal Road, brought an action against a Frenchman named P. Marzio, who resides at 6, Carraon Road, Kowloon. The claim was to recover \$607.00, alleged to be wages due, allowances and money paid by the plaintiff on behalf of defendant.

It was stated in the plaintiff's cause that he was engaged by the defendant as an interpreter and broker. His wages were \$53 a month, and he had not received payment for some time. The defence was that plaintiff was engaged as a watchman at a salary of \$15 a month, and that he had been paid in full.

The plaintiff appeared in person, while the defendant was represented by Mr. D. V. Stearnson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon.

The case was adjourned.

Swatow Opium Restrictions.

REPORTED REMOVAL.

NO OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

In reference to the enforcement of the monopolistic regulations, relating to opium, within Swatow and the outlying prefectures, with the resultant practical stoppage in the export of opium from Hongkong to the Coast ports, unimpeachable information reaches us at a late hour this afternoon, that the restrictive regulations are reported to have been removed. This desired result must be traced to the prompt representations by the British Consul-General at Canton on behalf of the opium merchants in Hongkong. We may take it that the removal of the restrictions is the first step towards the abrogation of the regulations, since no official proclamation of the amendment of the vexatious regulations has yet been issued. Hongkong merchants are again to be congratulated on their initiative in securing adequate protection to British trade in the commodity with the Coast ports.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

AUTHORITIES ON THE LOOK-OUT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 11th December. H.E. Viceroy Chang has received from the Ministry of Posts and Communications a telegram directing his attention to the Imperial Rescript issued on the 9th day of this month to the following effect:—"It has been reported from various sources that the revolutionists and anti-monarchists who are now taking refuge abroad, availing themselves of the opportunity when the country is deep in sorrow on the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu and the Empress Dowager, have been spreading insidious rumours with the malicious intention of inciting the public to create disturbances. These rumours are said to have sent letters to several persons in the Capital, chiefly students, calling upon them to fall in line with them. The Ministry of Posts and Communications is now therefore instructed to at once wire to the various provinces throughout the whole Empire and direct all postal authorities to exercise the utmost vigilance in handling mail matters. In case of five or more letters reaching a post office at one time, all addressed in Chinese to one individual only, these letters should be caused to be opened. If the contents of such letters are found to be of a revolutionary and anti-monarchist nature, they should at once be destroyed. The Authorities of all provinces are at the same time warned to be as vigilant as possible in suppressing the malpractice of the bad characters in stating unnecessary alarms."

ATTEMPTED RISING.

The Hunan Governor has forwarded a despatch to the Canton Authorities giving the names of two revolutionists, one of whom is named Lau and the other Chen, who are accomplices of Li Sun Wen (otherwise Dr. Sun Yat-sen) and have been attempting to take part in a rising in Hunan province. The Canton Authorities have been requested to hunt down the lawless subjects should they make their appearance in this city.

PEOPLE STRIKE.

As the outcome of an advance in the price of salt at Shan Nee, a market place, the people there went on strike last week. The Brigadier-General at Kit Shek Chuan on learning of the occurrence hastened to the scene without loss of time and order was restored after considerable difficulties.

A BURNER'S SORROW.

Since mourning was commenced by the general public here on account of the death of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, the barbers in this city have suspended their business as ordered by the authorities. It is needless to say that this class of people has experienced a hard time to perform pass fully one hundred days during which they are left without any engagement. Being eager to earn his daily bread yesterday, a barber in On Lan Street thought that there would be no harm to clip not shave hairs for the people and he therefore posted on his door a notice with Chinese characters equivalent to "Clip Hair," for which he was made to pay a fine of \$5 in the No. 6 Police Station.

DEFAUDING THE STANDARD OIL CO.

Two men have been arrested and sent to the Nankai Magistrate to be dealt with at the instance of the Standard Oil Company at Canton on a charge of wilfully selling kerosene oil of an outside brand in old tins of the Company's Comet Brand.

OFFICIALS' INCOMPETENCE.

It is reported that H.E. Viceroy Chang is dissatisfied with the Magistrates of Nankai and Panyu, and that they will shortly be removed from their offices.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Friday, the 23rd December, and Saturday, the 24th December, 1908, and Friday, the 1st January, and Saturday, the 2nd January, 1909, will be kept as public holidays in the Colony.

The Police Magistrate's Department is excluded from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875 on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1908, and Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1909.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, (Child Sunday in Advent) the Holy Communion will be administered at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.—attended (weather permitting) by the Church parade party of "H. Company, and Batt. 'The Buffs.' Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The Offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which is still in the Treasurer's debt, and has to meet some heavy claims in the near future.

Christmas Bazaar.

CHARITY'S CALL TO THE CITY HALL ON MONDAY.

FRENCH CONVENT ANNUAL SALE.

No more deserving charity exists in Hongkong, or in the Far East for that matter, than the institution presided over by the French Sisters at Waichai known far and wide as the Asile de la Sainte Enfance. It is unnecessary at this time to dwell on the merits of the orphanage which is maintained for the benefit of those Chinese children whose advent has proved unwelcome or who have lost their nearest protectors in their infancy. The fact remains that the orphanage is self-supporting, but the members of those cared for at the Asile de la Sainte Enfance are taken into consideration make it a matter of continual worry for the Sisters to keep the establishment out of debt, and at the same time to bring up the children in a self-respecting manner. It is only by the exercise of the strictest economy and by careful management that the charity is enabled to continue its beneficent work. One of the forms in which the French Sisters endeavour to make both ends meet is by the sale of articles which have been fashioned by the deft fingers and trained taste of the orphans themselves, under the guidance of their teachers. During the greater part of the year the children give a portion of their time to the making of these fabrics which do the utmost credit to the institution and to those responsible for the designs. It is usual to hold a bazaar immediately before Christmas at which the varied examples of the skillful needlework of the orphans is displayed for sale, and following past precedents the Bazaar will take place this year, the opening ceremony at the City Hall taking place at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard will take part in the formal proceedings and many well-known ladies in the Colony will take a part in assisting to ensure the success of the function. It need hardly be said that the display this year will be quite on a par with those seen in past years and the hearts of the Sisters should be gladdened when they come at the close to appreciate the generosity of the Hongkong public. Coming as it does on the eve of Christmas, the Bazaar should offer an outlet for those who desire to select suitable presents for their friends at the season of rejoicing, while at the same time they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to the welfare of an exceedingly worthy institution. On the principle also that charity covers a multitude of sins, the purchasers of goods which attract their fancy may be made conscious when they dig deep in the family treasury with the reflection that they are helping forward a good cause besides. If the Bazaar is not a complete success it will be through no fault of the Sisters.

ROBBERY AT CHUEN-WAN.

ARREST OF FOUR SUSPECTS.

Credit must be given to Detective-Sergeant Wilden, of the Water Police Station, who succeeded in arresting four men on suspicion of having taken part in an armed robbery at Chuen-wan at the beginning of this month.

Chuen-wan is a village on the mainland situated not far from Seetoon and a few hours' steam from Hongkong. The reader will remember that on the evening of the first Sunday of this month a gang of about fourteen men forced an entry into a shop (No. 20) by pulling down the back door. Five of the men were armed, some carrying revolvers and some choppers, two held lighted torches, and the remainder were there to collect the booty while the others stood guard, and were empty-handed. The shop people numbered about four men in all, and they were driven into a corner and told to keep still, otherwise they would be all slaughtered. Of course the folk obeyed, and while four men stood over the original gang, were playing havoc with another shop (No. 30) a little distance down the road, they were armed with similar weapons and carried out their nefarious work in precisely the same manner as above stated. After terrorizing the shop men they made good their escape with clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$150.

As we have stated before, four suspects have been arrested, the Police believing that they were connected with the robbery. They were arraigned in the Police Court this morning and the case was remanded for a week.

THE JAPAN-INDIA STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Japan papers state that the shipping combination that existed between the Japanese, British, American and Italian steamship companies on the Japan-India service came to a close on September 26 by the withdrawal of the Australian and the Italian steamship companies. As a result of repeated conferences held in London between the delegates of the steamship companies concerned, says a vernacular paper, a new agreement was entered into, the N.Y.K. and the P. & O. Company having agreed to a certain concession as to the pool. The new agreement has a retrospective effect dating back to Sept. 16, when the old agreement terminated. According to the new arrangement the N.Y.K. and the P. & O. Company have to make thirty-two voyages instead of the forty-eight voyages prescribed under the old agreement, while the Australian Lloyd and the Italian vessels continue to make seventeen voyages on the route.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUEI SHUN carrying on business at Pak Hok Chow, Canton, in the Empire of China and elsewhere as Tea Merchants, have, on the 11th day of September, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—The device of a diamond, inside of which are printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled written, drawn, cut or embossed the letters "H. S." Underneath the above appears the name "Huen Shun";

in the name of HUEI SHUN, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the year 1905 in respect of the following goods:—

TEA IN CLASS 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 11th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Applicants,

8, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIYANG."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [107]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI."

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 5th January.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents (India Line, Ltd.), Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [107]

UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN.

PITIFUL PLIGHT OF OPERATIVES.

Referring to the factory operatives thrown out of employment in consequence of the prevailing trade depression, the *Osaka Asahi* points out that cotton-spinning companies in this country, numbering 39 in all, with a capital aggregating ¥86,500,000 and having 1,600,000 spindles among them, are reduced to a very trying position on account of the depression of trade with China and at home. The total number of operatives employed at spinning mills in January last was 16,671 males and 68,592 females. At the end of June the number had been reduced by about 14,900. The number was further reduced by the end of October last, when male operatives numbered 14,835 and female operatives 54,893. The rate of wages, however, remained almost unchanged, the males being paid between 45 and 50 sen each per day and the females between 25 and 30 sen on an average, a little higher than last spring. Meanwhile thousands of discharged operatives seeking employment do not know where to turn for a living. The pruning-knife of dismissal has not only been applied to spinning operatives, but also to those engaged in ship-building, who have suffered severely. A similar fate has also overtaken those employed in the manufacture of matches and knitted goods, in dyeing, weaving, making hemp-rope, and other manufacturing industries. It is very hard for so large a number of poor operatives to be thrown out of employment now that the winter is coming on. Fortunately, society is not so cruel as might be supposed. Trained operatives and even unskilled labourers are finding employment in various directions. Government works are attracting the unemployed to a large extent, and employment is being found at the Military and Naval Armies, the Printing Bureau, the Imperial Mint, and the tobacco factories. While many Government works have been postponed, certain parts must be carried out at once. For instance, large tobacco factories are being built in Tokyo and Osaka, and the construction of these is providing employment. Moreover, the latter prefer Government works to private factories, as they feel more secure at the former. The extension of the northern factory of the Osaka Tobacco Works has been completed, and the announcement calling for over 300 workers was quickly responded to by operatives recently thrown out of employment. The wages paid at the tobacco factory are nearly the same as at cotton-spinning mills, but when two months have elapsed during which the workers will learn the business payment is to be made by piece instead of by time.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A suggestion has been made and has met with unanimous accord by the princes, nobles and metropolitan and provincial authorities and people throughout the Empire to appoint a Committee which shall be charged with the duty of compiling a full account of the acts of their late Imperial Majesty the Emperor and Empress Grand Dowager, during their life time, as a testimony of the gratitude of the country for their significant and progressive rule during the past half a century. It will be remembered that the late Empress Grand Dowager was also Regent during the minority of the late Emperor Taisho. Chih, her son (1897-1899).

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

MONDAY,

the 14th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their

Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

ELECTRO AND GLASS WARE.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [106]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY,

the 14th December, 1908, commencing at

2.30 P.M., and on

TUESDAY,

the 15th December, 1908, commencing at

11 A.M., at No. 78, Queen's Road Central,

A SELECTION OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

FINE IVORY CARVINGS, FIGURES,

GROUPS, INROS, SHRINES, SWORD,

OLD SATSUMA, MAKUZO, IMARI,

BRASS AND BRONZE and CLOISONNE

WARE, &c., &c.;

AND

A QUANTITY OF

SILK EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

WALL HANGINGS, TABLE COVERS,

BEDSPREADS, PURSES.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On View from Monday, the 14th December,

1908.

GEO P LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [107]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

TUESDAY,

the 15th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY,

(Part Bankrupt Stock of a London Jeweller),

Comprising:—

DIAMOND RING, GOLD WATCHES,

BRACELETS, SCARF PINS, LONG

CHAINS, LOCKETS.

ALSO

A quantity of LOOSE DIAMONDS,

SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

&c., &c.

(Suitable for Xmas Presents).

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [106]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 14th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [10]

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

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FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

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ELECTRO AND GLASS WARE.

TERMS:—As usual.

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Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [106]

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JAPANESE CURIOS,

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GROUPS, INROS, SHRINES, SWORD,

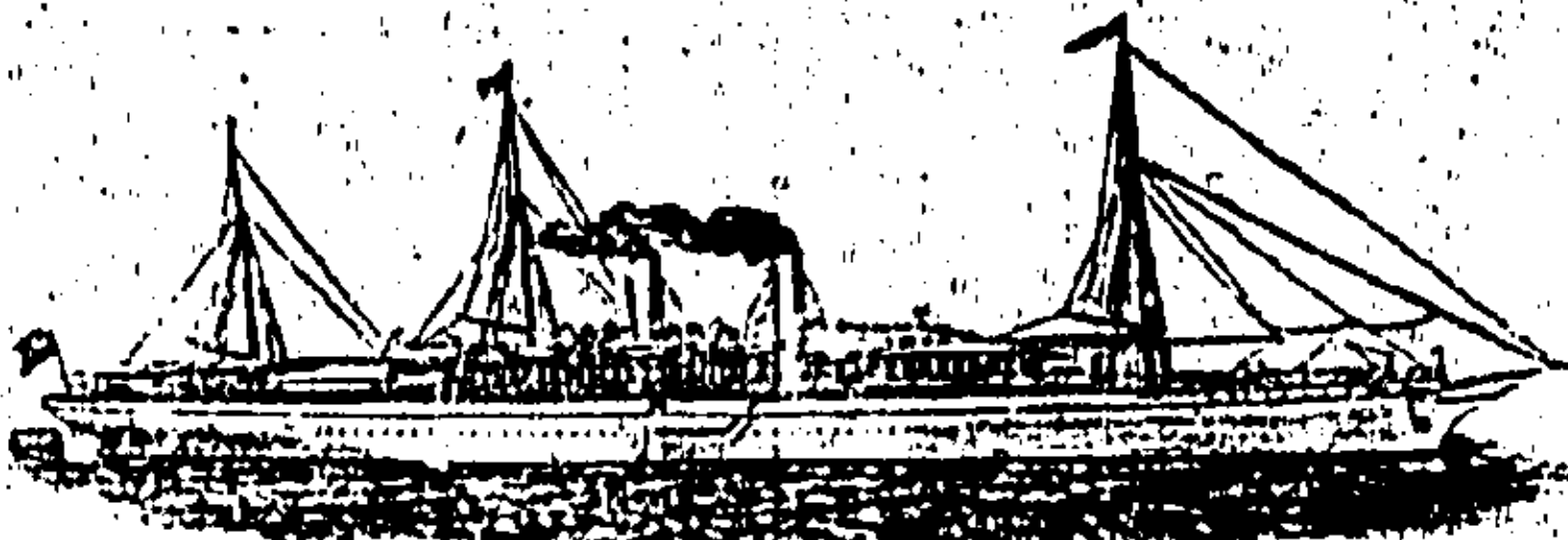
OLD SATSUMA, MAKUZO, IMARI,

BRASS AND BRONZE and CLOISONNE

WARE, &c., &c.;

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of over 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: R.M.S., Tons, LEAVE HONGKONG, ARRIVE VANCOUVER. Rows include EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, EMPRESS OF CHINA, MONTEAGLE, EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and a QUEBEC, with the Company's New Pacific Mail Express Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pender Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with 4 columns: For, Steamship, On, Day. Rows include SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

The steamers Kaitang, Nanang and Fooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang, For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: For, STEAMERS, TO SAIL, Day. Rows include SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI, HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, SHANGHAI, MANILA, NINGPO & SHANGHAI, SAMARANG & SOURABAYA, OBU & ILOILO, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL, AUSTRALIAN PORTS, MANILA.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon. AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Telephone No. 35. Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, new, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon Steamships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort for Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Rows include CAIRO, RUBI, MANILA.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

Shipping—Steamer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAICHING." Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [1062]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "ISCHIA." Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon. For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [95]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship "TUDOR PRINCE." Captain Macdonald, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1908. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 9th December, 1908. [98]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with 4 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, To Sail. Rows include Kumeric, Inveric, Bioric, Severic.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steaming passengers. PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [10-20]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK: S.S. "LENNOX" 22nd Dec. FOR NEW YORK ONLY: S.S. "SIKH" 26th Dec. FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" 15th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [1041]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" Capt. B. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. GROW.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4. Meals—\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUKON S.S. CO., LD. and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 2, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 9th Dec. 1908. [101]

Shipping—Steamer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN." Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [1065]

To Let.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious Verandah, and Bath-Room attached, and use of Servants' Quarters, on CONDUIT ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the Harbour and Mainland.

Apply—SEPOL, C/o Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1019]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRIMA MAIR, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [166]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th August, 1908. [101]

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS. No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

DATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high-toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance a speciality. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [1804]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGERS (TASTLESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is unlocked by the science of the future, and the human mind is being freed from the shackles of the past.

It has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these by no means least important discoveries is medicine.

It is a fact that the human mind is being freed from the shackles of the past, and the human body is being freed from the shackles of the past.

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HONGKONG—FRUIT MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th December, 200 cts. per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B. 18. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18. Roast—Shiu 18.

Breast—Ngau Lam 13. Soup, Tong Yuk 15. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18.

Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28. Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26. Bullock's Brains—Know 10.

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50. Corned—Ham Ngau Li 38. Head—Ngau Tau 80.

Heart—Ngau Sun 12. Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18. Feet—Ngau Kook 7.

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10. Tail—Ngau Mei 17. Liver—Ngau Con 12.

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7. Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chal-tan-kook 100.

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai 23. Leg—Yeung Pui 23.

Shoulder—Yeung Shan 20. Brains—Chi Kook 11.

Fry—Chi Kook 11. Fry—Chi Kook 11. Fry—Chi Kook 11.

Head—Chi Tau 15. Heart—Chi Sum 8.

Kidneys—Chi Yiu 8. Liver—Chi Kook 24.

Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwai 13. Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 18.

Leg—Chi Pui 23. Fat or Lard—Chi Yiu 17.

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tan Kook 50.

Heart—Yeung Sum 6. Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10.

Liver—Yeung Con 23. Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai 22.

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yuk 20. Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 24.

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20. Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 18. Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai 28.

Ducks—Ap 20. Doves—Pan Kan 20.

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 22. Fowls, Canton—Kai 30.

Malacca—Hoi Nam Kai 10. Geese—Ngo 10.

Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye 10. Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye 10.

Musk Deer—Wong Kung 40. Hare—To Chai 65.

Partridge—Chi Khoo 60. Pheasant—Shan Kai 10.

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Koo 25. Holkey—Holkey Pak Koo 23.

Quail—Um Chuan 23. Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 75.

Salpae—Sa Chai 25. Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 60.

Heo—Na 45. Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui 120.

Teal, Shanghai, Sui 55. Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui 90.

Barbel—Ka Yu 8. Bream—Bin Yu 15.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 14. Carp—Li Yu 10.

Crabs—Hoi 18. Crabs—Hoi 18. Crabs—Hoi 18.

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FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau 28. Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 23.

Chiafoo—Tin Chun Ping 15. Small—Hoi Tong 15.

Ornate—Fan Lai Chai 10. Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 5.

Heung Chiu 5. (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu 5.

Cherries, Chinese—Yeung Lai 10. Carambola—Yeung Tai 7.

Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai 10. Grapes—Siu Tai Tsai 24.

Lemons, Chiu—Ning Moong 6. Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong 7.

Liches, Small Stone—Lai Chai Con 14. Fresh, Lai Chai 10.

Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning 6. Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 1.

Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 1. Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per box 10.

Oranges, Tim Chang 10. Small—Tai Kut 10.

Mandarin—Tim Kut 10. Olives—Pak Lam 10.

Passion Fruit 10. Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li 11.

(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 14. (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li 18.

Peanuts—Fa Sang 10. Persimmons, Large—Hung Chai 10.

Pineapples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon 10. Ti Paw-law 10.

and cooking—Chung-tang 6. Paw-law 6.

Platals—Tai Chiu 10. Plums, Swallow—Hung Lai 10.

Pumelo, Siam—Chiu Lo Yau 10. Walnuts, Hoi Ton 12.

Green—Sang Hoi Ton 10. Shanghai, Lo Kwai 10.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah 7. Chi Chai 7.

Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin 10. Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi 10.

Pis Tai 8. Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai 4.

Beans, Long—Tan Kok 4. Beet Root—Hung Chai Yau 4.

Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yau Ker 4. Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 4.

Brinjals, Rad—Hung Ker 4. Brassica—Pak Choi 4.

Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shan 3. Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 4.

Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tai 4. Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 4.

Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun 3. Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi 10.

Cauliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh 20. Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi 15.

Carrots—Kam Shan 7. Celery, Chinese—Toog Kan Choy 5.

Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi 5. Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi 10.

Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chai 12. Red—Hung Fa 12.

Green—Cheng Lai Chai 12. Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu 2.

Cucumbers—Chung Kwa 2. Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 10.

Garlic—Suen Tai 8. Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung 8.

old—Lo Kung 20. Home Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 10.

Indian Corn—Suk Mai 10. Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi 10.

Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai 6. Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai 6.

Musk Melon 8. Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Chai Kuo 8.

Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tai 8. Green—Sung Chung 8.

Shal—Sheng Hoi Chung Tai 8. Japan—Yat Poon 8.

America—Yat Poon 8. Fookchow—Yat Poon 8.

Macao—Oh Moon 8. Pumpkin—Toog Kwa 8.

Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai 8. Rhubarb 8.

FIGHT WITH AN EAGLE.

STRAWER STORY FROM THE HOKKAI DO.

An extraordinary occurrence is reported from the Hokkaido by a remarkable paper. On the 10th ultimo, says the report, a youth named Matsura Tokuro, aged 19, employed by a merchant in Tokachi province, in the Hokkaido, went into the wood on the instruction of his master to cut timber. According to custom in a district beset by wild animals in the shape of bears and eagles, the youth carried a gun for self-protection. He had just entered the wood when a shadow suddenly appeared above his head, and on glancing up he saw an eagle which was apparently about to attack him. Without hesitation he raised his gun and fired, hitting the bird, which fell heavily to the ground. Under the impression that the eagle was dead the youth ran up to secure it, when suddenly the gigantic bird rose up and made a dash for the youth. Unable to evade the attack and having no time to aim, he used the butt end of his rifle in protecting himself. While doing so the trigger caught in his clothes and the weapon went off, the charge entering the abdomen, and he fell mortally wounded. The report of the gun attracted the attention of the lad's master, who lost no time in proceeding to the spot. The youth was carried home, but succumbed shortly after. What became of the eagle is not mentioned in the report.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/8 1/2
Do. demand	8 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/10 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	40 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	17 1/2
India T.T.	126 1/2
Do. demand	126 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	72 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	82 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	103 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/8 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	1/8 1/2
3 days' sight San Francisco & New York	1/8 1/2
4 months' sight do.	42 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/8 1/2
4 months' sight France	2/10 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2/10 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	17 1/2
Bar Silver	21 7/16
Bank of England rate	21 1/2
Sovereign	11 1/2

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

German (Dreifler) 17th inst.

American (Hongkong Maru) 18th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 11th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer is rising over China and falling over Japan.

A depression, which has developed over the Eastern Sea, is now lying to the S.W. of Japan. It appears to be moving towards the N.E.

The depression, lying over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, has moved into the Pacific and pressure has increased over Hokkaido.

Areas of high pressure exist over the Pacific to the E. of the Bonins, and over the continent to the North of the Upper Yangtsze.

The monsoon is expected to freshen again in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10.50, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, freshening.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,782, H. Petersen, 17th Dec., Singapore 14th Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Nicomedia, Ger. s.s. 4,353, P. Wagmann, 17th Dec., Portland, Or. 6th Nov., Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,340, J. Williamson, 14th Dec., Saigon 14th Dec., Gen.—W. F. Sigs.

Hulan, Fr. s.s. 377, O. A. Hög, 11th Dec., Hailow 10th Dec., C. Pigs and Gen.—A. R. M.

Kwelle, Br. s.s. 1,200, Brown, 11th Dec., Chikling 5th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Thebes, Br. s.s. 2,496, J. Barwick, 11th Dec., Birkenshaw 5th Dec., Singapore 6th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Haiman, Br. s.s. 665, J. W. Evans, 11th Dec., Swatow 11th Dec., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kunyang, Br. s.s. 1,800, R. C. D. Bradley, 11th Dec., Calcutta 25th Nov., via Penang and Singapore 4th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Mawley, 11th Dec., Canton 11th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Kwongkong, Br. s.s. 1,428, P. Baker, 11th Dec., Canton 11th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Amigo, Ger. s.s. 822, H. Frandsen, 11th Dec., Halphong 6th Dec., and Hailow 10th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.

Siam, Br. s.s. 991, R. A. Blons, 11th Dec., from Singapore, Kerosene-Oil—Mr. Geo. McNeil.

Looen, Ger. s.s. 1,000, G. Schulzen, 11th Dec., Bangkok 25th Nov. and Dec. 11th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Dallu Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,782, H. Petersen, 11th Dec., Swatow 11th Dec., Gen.—O. B. & Co.

King Slay, Br. s.s. 1,223, J. Wright, 11th Dec., via Fooking 6th Dec., Gen.—H. M. & Co.

Empire, Br. s.s. 2,845, P. T. Helms, 11th Dec., Melbourne 11th Nov., Sydney 21st, Brisbane 23rd, Townsville and Cairns 16th, Thursday Island 30th, Port Darwin 3rd Dec., and Manila 10th Dec., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Prins Waldemar, Ger. s.s. 1,797, W. von Senden, 11th Dec., Sydney 17th Nov., Gen.—M. & Co.

C'enters at the Harbour Office.

Lighting, for Singapore.

Pittsburgh, for Swatow.

Arangona, for Amoy.

Kawachi Maru, for Kobe.

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Heiching, Br. s.s. 1,120, W. C. Passmore, 9th Dec., Fooking and Amoy 7th Dec., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hillary, Ger. s.s. 1,276, H. J. 4th Dec., Pulo Laut 12nd Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,156, A. Smith, 11th Nov., Samaraug 16th Nov., Suga—J. M. & Co.

Ischia, Ital. s.s. 2,481, B. Giuseppe, 10th Dec., Bombay 17th Nov., Colombo 3rd Dec., Penang 27th, and Singapore 10th, Gen.—C. & Co.

Johanna, Ger. s.s. 987, J. Iwerson, 11th Dec., Haiphong and Hailow 9th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kilbura, Br. s.s. 2,111, Adam, 5th Dec., Hongay 1st Dec., Coal—D. & Co. I.D.

Kobichang, Ger. s.s. 1,101, C. Rosinsky, 11th Dec., Bangkok 19th Nov., Rice and Timber—B. & S.

Lennox, Br. s.s. 2,351, F. McVair, 16th Nov., Shanghai 17th Nov., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s. 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 7th Dec., San Francisco 10th Nov., and Manila 4th Dec., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s. 831, A. P. Uiderup, 10th Dec., Haiphong and Hailow 8th Dec., Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Merapi, Dut. s.s. 1,506, E. Ullrich, 10th Dec., Samaraug via Pulo Laut 16th Nov., Suga—Kian Gwan.

Ningpo, Br. s.s. 1,218, Richards, 9th Dec., Swatow 8th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s. 1,024, O. Korneliusen, 6th Dec., Wuhu 27th Nov., and 15th 5th Dec., Hailow—H. A. L.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,085, W. E. Steele, 15th Nov., Ching-wan-tao 9th Nov., Coal—S. T. & Co.

Takasaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,000, A. Mocker, 28th Nov., from Bombay and Singapore, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tea, Br. s.s. 1,340, Outerbridge, 11th Dec., Manila 8th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Tonawanda, Br. s.s. 2,184, Trigg, 9th Dec., Haiphong 4th Dec., Hailow—S. O. Co.

Usher, Br. s.s. 2,350, Perry, 27th Oct., Manila 23rd Oct., Hailow—Master.

Zweena, Br. s.s. 941, A. Ramsay, 10th Dec., Samaraug 20th Nov., Gen. and Suga—Yuen Fat Hong.

SAILING VESSELS.

Daylight, Br. ship, 3,000, McBryde, 9th Oct., Yokohama 19th Sept., Hailow—S. O. Co.

Lyndhurst, Br. bark, 1,418, 14th Sept., Bangkok 15th Aug., Case Oil—S. O. Co.

Taring, Br. schooner, 87, Oliver, 7th Dec., Palau Island 15th Nov., Iron—Mr. G. P. Lammert.

Steamers Expected.

Tosa Maru, Shanghai, N. Y. K., Dec. 13.

Yasuni, Singapore, J. M. & Co., Dec. 14.

Barcelona, Singapore, J. M. & Co., Dec. 14.

Yasuni, Singapore, J. M. & Co., Dec. 15.

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Europa, s.s. India, via Tauricorin—Per Golden, 10th Dec, 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per CA Yang, 17th Dec, 11 A.M.

Samaraug, and Sourabaya—Per Kaitow, 17th Dec, 3 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth—Per Taly

